

The Daily Sun

No. 8131 第一三七七八第

日 月 二十 未 無 光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1884.

日 月 二十一 未 無 光

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 10, FOOKHONG, British steamer, 399, Hozz, Captain 10th Jan., General JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. January 10, ROBY, British steamer, 1,161, Marsden, Swatow 9th Jan., General C. M. S. N. CO. January 10, TANQUA, British steamer, 916, W. Wykes, Swatow 9th January, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. January 10, FORTEN, British steamer, 509, Gao Westay, Tamsui 4th Jan., Tai-wanfu 7th, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO. January 10, GLENAVON, British str., 1,025, R. A. Donaldson, Shanghai via Foochow and Swatow 9th January, General JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. January 10, TAICHEW, British steamer, 862, James Jordan, Bungkuk 5th Jan., General YUEN FAT HONG.

CHINAKIES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
JANUARY 10TH.

Oneida, Amer. str., for New York.
Tamsui, British str., for Swatow.
Mongkok, British str., for Swatow.
Fookong, British str., for Swatow.
Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow.
Alwina, German str., for Kwang-on.

DEPARTURES.

January 10, CHINAKIES, British steamer, for Ningpo.
January 10, SACHEM, American ship, for Boston.
January 10, ALICE MARY, British bark, for Vancouver's Island.
January 10, LEE-YUN, Chinese steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Tousant, str., from Swatow, 45 Chinese.
Per Tschilow, str., from Bangkok, 166 Chinese.
Per Derry, str., from Swatow, 41 Chinese.
Per Fokong, str., from Tamsui, &c., Dr. Mansfield, the Fockong Family, Mrs. Alfred, and Mrs. Mansfield, 14 Chinese.

Per Cleopatra, str., from Shanghai, Mr. Messrs. Coffin and Morrison, and 23 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Anatolia, str., for Ilhio, Co.—Messrs. F. Gardes, Chiyatt and servant, and F. Pauli and servant.

Per Emerald, str., for Amoy, &c.—Messrs. J. Frank, Wm. H. Lubby and servant, and J. M. Chappell, M. M. and servant.

Per Chrysanthemum, for Singapore, 100 Chinese.—Mr. Collier, Lieut. and Mrs. Conner and family, Mrs. Gilbert, Mason, Ness Rogers, and Sanderson.

TO DEPART.

Per Mongkut, str., for Swatow, &c.—50 Chinese.

Per Fookong, str., for Swatow, &c.—Two Europeans and 29 Chinese.

Per Koonong, str., for Swatow, &c.—Three Europeans and 350 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Tamsu reports left Swatow on the 9th instant, and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Glenavon reports from Shanghai via Fookong and Swatow on the 9th instant, and had fresh wind and fine weather.

The British steamer Tachow reports left Bangkok on the 5th inst.; from Bangkok bar to Pakokh Old moderate Southerly winds; from thence to port very heavy N.E. wind, at times blowing very hard with a heavy sea running, weather.

The British steamer Polica reports left Tamsui on the 11th inst., Tainanfu on the 7th, Amoy on the 8th, and Swatow on the 9th; from Tainanfu to Amoy experienced strong monsoon and considerable sea with bad weather; from Amoy to port moderate winds and fine, clear weather.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice).
Ambassador, Manila, Nov. 17
Eldorado, Manila, Nov. 20
Phoenix, Manila, Nov. 21
Strasburg, Manila, Nov. 21
Anton (s.), Shanghai, Nov. 22
Europe (s.), Shanghai, Nov. 22

VEHICLES ARRIVED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).
H. M. S. Merlin, Plymouth, July 7
Jupiter, Cadiz, July 13
Willoughby, London, Aug. 16
Dakota, Penang, Sept. 4
Marsdale, Penang, Sept. 13
Charlotte, Penang, Sept. 13
Andromeda, Penang, Sept. 13
L. R. M. S. Minotaur, Penang, Oct. 1
Lusitania, London, Oct. 1
Athena, Cadiz, Oct. 15
Anne, Penang, Oct. 21
L. C. Wade, Liverpool via Cardiff, Oct. 21
Constance, Penang, Oct. 22
America (s.), Marilles, Nov. 1
Kwai Lee (s.), Glasgow, Nov. 8
Natalia (s.), Glasgow, Nov. 8
T. S. S. (s.), Glasgow, Nov. 14
Bengal (s.), Hamburg, Nov. 16
Brennan (s.), Cardiff, Nov. 16
Bentley (s.), London, Nov. 17
V. de Strasbourg, Antwerp, Nov. 21

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. GUedes,

Valuable Property.

At 3 P.M.

T. A. G. E. & COMPANY LTD.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERected,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & C. THOMAS, Glaziers, and Messrs. DAVID COX & Sons, Architects.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, January 1884.

J. A. P. A. N. G. A. Z. E. T. T. E.
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in Hongkong and South China, for the Japan Gazette, "Japan's Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office. Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, Nov. 1st, 1884.

PORLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1884.

J. O. S. P. G. I. L. L. O. T.
STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL,
Paris, 1878.

Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers.

INTIMATIONS.

THE PATENT.

"FILTRE RAPIDE"
Removes all Organic and Inorganic Impurities, Lead, Copper, and Poisonous Gases. It Purifies the Water.

It has been awarded Special Medal of Merit by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain.

Two Silver Medals International Fair Exhibition, London.

Two Certificates of Merit by Sanitary Inspector-Examiner.

Certificates of Most International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington.

Silver Medal National Water Supply Exhibition, London.

Two Silver Medals International Fair Exhibition, London.

Two Certificates of Merit by Sanitary Inspector-Examiner.

Certificates of Most International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington.

Silver Medal Health Congress and Scientific Exhibition, Brighton.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

4th January, 1884.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of J. WARD HALL, D.D.S., in his Dental Practice CEASED on the 15th December, 1883.

H. H. WINN.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1884. [215]

NOTICE.

M. E. ALFRED HENRY JACKSON is authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procreation.

DUNN, MELVOYE & CO.

1st January, 1884. [178]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HERMANN ERIK FREDRICK MEYERIN in our Firm CEASED on the 1st January, 1883.

M. J. HINNICH GARRELS is ad-

mitted a Partner from this date.

MEYER & CO.

1st January, 1884. [179]

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm in Tamsui, Formosa.

WILFRED CHRISTY is authorized to sign on our behalf per procreation.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [180]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GERALD SLADE and Mr. ALEXANDER MCCONAGHIE are authorized to sign on our behalf from this date.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong and Fookong, 1st January, 1884. [181]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM LEINERS, CRASHED on the 21st December, 1883.

MR. MAX GROTE, MR. CARL JANTZEN, and MR. STEPHAN C. MICHAELSEN, who

are admitted Partners from this date.

MEYER & CO.

1st January, 1884. [182]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILFRED CHRISTY is authorized to sign on our behalf per procreation.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [183]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILFRED CHRISTY is authorized to sign on our behalf per procreation.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

Hongkong and Shanghai, 1st January, 1884. [184]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. H. D. BROWN in our Firm CEASED on the 30th day of June last.

BROWN & CO.

Amoy, 31st December, 1883. [185]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port's House and General Broker.

JOHN E. NIEDHARDT, for Thomas A. M. MEYER, furnished or unfinisched, respectively to the Undersigned.

Charges moderate.

A. M. DE GRACA,

No. 8, Rue du Pe. Antonio Macao, 10th December, 1883. [2240]

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EXTRACTS.

THE SKINN WE WIND.

If you can't, let's try,

Should stop and lay

Our lifework down, and let our hands fall where they will—

Fall down to lie quite still—

And if no other hand should come, and stop to find

The threads we curried, so that it could bind,

Beginning where we stopped; if it should come to keep

Our lifework going; seek

To carry on the good design

Distinctly make yours or mine;

What would it find?

Some work we must do, true or false;

Some threads we wind; some purpose we exult;

Itself that we look up to; it, down,

As to a crow—

To how far, and we've threads

Of differenting than thinness—so mere breadth—

And wind than round—

Till all the skin of life is bound,

Sometimes forgetting of the task

To seek—

The value of the threads, or choose

Strong stuff to use,

It cannot stand quiet till it is dead,

But what it spins and winds little skein,

God made each hand for work—not tostlestain

Is required, but every hand

Spins, though but ropes of sand,

It love should claim—

Sleeping above where we are done,

To find bright threads

That we have left; that it may spin them longer—

but threads

That break when touched, how cold,

Sad, shivering, portionless, the hands will hold

The broken strands and know

Fresh cause for woe—

GEORGE KUNING, in the Christian Union.

THE ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

Frogs and poetry are strangely blended in the sailor's calling. Parents and guardians who wish to dissuade boys from embarking it, insist on the former, and talk of the monotony, the hardships, the dangers of the life afloat; but for long ages the spell of the ocean has fallen on countless multitudes, who cannot rest on dry land. To go to sea represents all manner of glorious possibilities to the village boy, weary of the dull round of home existence. The success of the recent Fisheries Exhibition shows what an attraction everything connected with the ocean possesses for all classes of the community. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the poet, and the painter, and the romancer have, in a way, made the ocean their especial property; that the strangest legends have been woven round it, the most poetic associations connected with it. One of the most ancient of legends relates to a sea voyage, the expedition of the Argonauts; and the land adventures of Ulysses are time compared to the account of his sea journeys. The history of the ancient Norsemen is but a chronicle of ocean adventure. When the old chroniclers spoke of a traveller, they described him as one who had journeyed "beyond sea," as though this was the most important part of his travels. The sea plays an equally conspicuous part in legend and tale. Medieval Europe believed in the existence of the "Fortunate Isles," a kind of terrestrial paradise lying out in the unexplored Western ocean. In search of this abode of happiness, St. Brendan and his monks sailed for seven years, according to the legend; and the record of his adventures (dating about the twelfth century) was a popular book for some four hundred years. Wynkyn de Worde printing a version of it in 1527. This "Voyage" contains many incidents possibly borrowed from the "Odyssey" and the "Arabian Nights." In this latter standard of literature it is important. It forms the groundwork of "Smith the Sailor," the "Fisherman and the Genie," and the "Princess Gulnare of the Sea"; but there is hardly a tale in the collection in which its personage do not travel on the sea, and encounter adventures there, or associate with mythical dwellers in the ocean, or obtain strange treasures from the deep. Ancient mythology peopled the sea with Neptune and the Nereids; and it was from the foam of the ocean that the Greeks believed, their goddess of beauty to be born. Later ages believed in the existence of mermaids and mermaids; a belief hardly yet extinct, as the American showman knew when he exhibited his "dread mermaid." Poets have long sung of the sea, directly and indirectly; addressed their sonnets to the ocean itself, or paraphrased some legend connected with it. Chaucer says his "fair Custance" ("Man of Law's Tale") journeying on the sea throughout her history. It would be too long to give a list of ancient and modern bardic songs which have drawn their inspiration from the ocean. It is not difficult to understand why this should be the case. To the imaginative or adventurous temperament the sea, with its vast expanse, its once unknown boundaries, its swift changes, its majestic beauty, must always have been irresistibly attractive. Many centuries after the land of Europe and Asia was tolerably familiar to travellers, the mighty ocean which stretched away to the west was an unexplored mystery. Geographers seem to countenance the conjecture that the Norsemen were actually acquainted with the native population. At the head of one of the arms of the fjord at Cape Di two stone walls were found on the hills above, which Nordenkjold believes served as guides to the Norse navigators to find their way into harbour. There were, besides, the remains of houses similar to those of Norse origin on the west coast. At one of the points at which they landed fresh traces of Equinoxe were found; they had probably got on seeing the strange ship forcing its way through the ice. There were also signs of reindeer, but none of the mark of us. The slope around King Oscar's harbour were covered with grass and shrubs, and through one of the valleys flowed a stream bed and banks of which consisted of golden sand. It was too late in the season, and the cost of supply of the sofa was too great an end, to permit of any longer stay, so as to be steering south along the ice for some distance, the contrast was shaped for land. But so impressed were the staff with what they saw on the east coast that at Rejkjavik it was all, but difficult to recall and return; fortunately, however, they were better advised.

It must not be thought that, because the expedition found nothing but Hobo's "ice mountains" in the interior of Greenland, therefore Baron Nordenkjold considers his theory as to the existence of verdant slopes and valleys disproved; he has only shifted his ground further east. While steaming along the east coast he came upon a broad warm current, some miles off, that raised the temperature several degrees. This current comes from the south, and, according to Nordenkjold's idea, must have a distinct effect on the temperature of the east coast atmosphere. As we have said, he found verdant slopes and traces of verdant near Cape Di and it is known that much farther north the German expedition about 13 years ago found large areas of grass, and not only verdant but musk oil. Traces were also found by them of Equinoxe settlements. From these and other facts he seems convinced that the verdure he went in search of does really exist on the eastern skirts of the land, which there rises to much higher altitudes than are found anywhere in the in-

cruise of the Challenger showed what little-known marvels exist in the depths of the ocean. How strong is the spell which the ocean lays on its votaries, is shown by countless instances. It is a classic tale that a Greek islander, when taken to the Isle of Tunis and expected to admire its beauties, only said, "This sea, where is it?" The eye of the old Norse chieftain has been echoed for centuries.

I ploughed the land with horses,
To lay the soil, to lay the stones;
I could not eat or sleep,
For thinking of these seas.

To the northward stretched the desert—
The desert of the snow!

The spirit of the explored has been strong in travelled by land, but these are counted by hundreds, while the sea has lured thousands. The search for the North-West Passage has been as eagerly pursued in this country as by the Norwegians of Helgoland, whose adventures King Alfonso recorded; or by the prudent Duke of the sixteenth century, who took a stock of goods for sale on board their boats, arguing that, if they discovered land, it might be inhabited, and these inhabitants might become customers. Fashions change in many ways but "sea stories" have never ceased to interest. Hartkar's "Voyages" have enjoyed a popularity of three centuries. A pirate captain is the early idol of most boys, whose visions of a marauding life are generally based on legends of Captain Kidd and Paul Jones. During the American Civil War did not even those persons in this country who believed that the right of the great question lay with the North, wish to interest the world in British India. A part of the revenue sixth is lost in the wear of coins and fine shipwrecks and forgotten hoards. What is lost to increase the stock of gold money in proportion to the increase of population, exchange and wealth of the world?—*North American Review.*

bar or on the west coast. It is to be hoped that he may soon have an opportunity of further testing his theory. At the same time he points out, in concluding his report, that the expedition has been abundantly successful. I have done some things that may never be done before; it has widened the field of land that has been hitherto claimed "forbidden," and has succeeded in reaching and examining a part of the coast that had remained untouched by foreign feet at least since the time of Erik and his successors. But the rich harvest of collections in geology, paleontology, zoology, and botany, which has been brought home is far more valuable than the discovery of a valley as verdant as "Valhalla"; and even the journey in the interior ice will probably enable geologists to extract some of the wild-goose theories by the light of actual facts.—*Times.*

THE CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.

The consumption of gold for other than monetary purposes in Europe, America, and Australia has more than quadrupled in thirty years, and has quite trebled in twenty years. It is more than two times what it was half a century ago. The great mass of gold which has flowed from the mines has been absorbed in the same opulence and luxury of the times which have swallowed up the flood of gems, greater in volume beyond any former precedent, from the diamond fields of South Africa, and increasing prices will be quite as likely to what the appetite for gold is as to check it. Five-sixths of the current production of gold is absorbed in the arts and manufacture, in the Western world and in British India. A part of the revenue sixth is lost in the wear of coins and fine shipwrecks and forgotten hoards. What is lost to increase the stock of gold money in proportion to the increase of population, exchange and wealth of the world?—*North American Review.*

THE MUSICIAN NATION.

Some statistics relating to music in Germany are likely to surprise many who are not aware of the state of things in that most musical of nations. Nearly 300 places give concerts regularly through the season; no fewer than 51 towns in North Germany alone have each an opera house of its own. When we remember the difficulty in England of maintaining only one, despite our infinitely better financial means, the contrast is formidably striking; and to think of the number of musicians of all ranks and branches required to maintain opera, not to speak of other forms of musical art, is to suspect some radical difference between Germany and England that we should be unwilling to allow. The secret of the difference, however, is probably not so profound as it appears. We have hitherto turned such a cold shoulder towards native musicians that we might as well expect to produce them as to grow oranges in Germany. Moreover—so laboriously and steadily as the same grows, and dread and sorrow overtake us if they were heroes. According to the statement, 232 performances were given at the Berlin Opera House during the past season, of which 163 were of German operas, and but twenty-four of Italian. Such a preference for the native music as this implies cannot fail to call forth a supply if there be any sort of productive material. Faith in our own possession of adequate material is the *raison d'être* of the Royal College of Music, and of our other efforts to become a musical nation. But so long as English opera, for example, holds a field to grow in, long will English opera refuse to go. If Germany condones its musical drama in our fashion, we may be thoroughly certain that, as we shall have the occasion for looking down from the heights of half a hundred operas upon the rest of the earth.

VISITING.

Mr. J. H. Garret, who appears to be one of the leaders of society in Madras, has addressed a letter on this important subject to the Editor of the *Madras Mail*; and the statements he makes in it confirm the opinion of Mr. Garetin that the *Madras Mail* is not, as he thinks, the best organ for the diffusion of information relating to the manners and customs of the people of the city.

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